

WOULD REMOVE LICENSE POWER FROM JUDGES

Mayor Craig Has Measure
Conferring Right to Issue
Liquor-selling Permits on
Commission.
FAVORED BY
CITY AUTHORITIES

State-wide Closing of Saloons
at 9 o'clock Is Also Pro-
posed in Bill to Be
Presented.

The transfer of the licensing power from the judges of the district court to the city councils, city commissioners and county commissioners is one of the changes in the new law of the state contemplated by the bill introduced in the state legislature by Senator William Craig Weber today. Another change will be that all saloons in the state will close promptly at 9 o'clock in the evening.

For many years the city councils and city commissioners had the power to issue licenses to saloons. This power was taken away two years ago, when liquor laws of the state were radically changed and revised by the legislature of 1911. Since October 1, 1911, saloon licenses which have been issued in the state have been issued by judges of the district court.

Limiting Plan Displeases.
The success of the plan of placing licensing power with the judiciary has been questioned. Some of the advocates of the liquor law of 1911 as that the plan has worked well and marked improvement over the old method of issuing licenses. Others deem that it is cumbersome and proves a great handicap to city and county governments and burdens the judiciary with duties that properly belong to the city and county governments.

Some of the judges of the state are to be greatly in favor of an amendment to relieve them of the duties of issuing licenses. The officers of city governments where there are saloons would be practically a unit in opposing that the licensing power be returned to the city governments.

Commission's View.
The members of the city commissions Salt Lake and Ogden are said to be decidedly in favor of giving the city governments the power to issue and regulate saloon licenses. They point out that the regulation of saloons, the issuance and revocation of saloon licenses are the logical duties of city governments. The power to issue or revoke licenses, it is asserted, will give cities better control of the liquor traffic than is now possible and make enforcement of the city ordinances relative to saloons more effective.

At Ogden under the operation of a ordinance all saloons close promptly at nine o'clock in the evening and are closed until the next morning. A result it is declared by residents of Ogden many tourists and other travelers who desire to remain up after 9 o'clock in the evening and desire places which may be obtained only in places which dispense intoxicants after 9 o'clock in the evening.

State-wide Lid.
Proposing to stop this discrimination the fair city of Ogden many the Ogden residents desire that the law be changed so that all saloons in the state close at nine o'clock in the evening.

**NEW YORKERS FAVOR
TWO BATTLESHIPS**
WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—On behalf of the city of New York, a resolution was introduced in the New York assembly today by a Democratic member of the house, calling for the construction of two battleships this year.

Demands Eight-hour Day.
LONDON, Jan. 31.—A resolution calling for an eight-hour day for all classes of men and workmen was adopted today by the House of Commons.

MAKES BOOKMAKING ON RACES A FELONY

New Bill Introduced in House
Aims to Strike Death Blow
at Poolselling.

BETTORS ALSO GUILTY
Exemption Made to Allow
Laying of Wagers at Track
During Race.

Nineteenth Day in the House.
New anti-poolselling bill introduced; permits betting at race tracks at time of race; forbids betting by women.

Joint resolution introduced asking congress to pass Kenyon bill prohibiting transportation of liquor from "wet" to "dry" territory by interstate carriers.

Urgent deficiency appropriation bill passed.

Two bills introduced for bridges in Emery county.

Joint meeting of fish and game committees attended by large number.

Committee on labor hours arguments on eight-hour bill.

A brand new bill on poolselling and bookmaking was introduced in the house yesterday by Kriebel of Salt Lake, by request. The bill makes the business of bookmaking in poolrooms a felony and makes the act of betting against the books a misdemeanor.

There is exemption when the betting is done at the race track itself at the time of the race, but this exemption does not apply to women or minors, who are at all times prohibited from betting.

The bill follows in its general trend the gambling bill passed two years ago, which makes the professional gambler a felon and the one who just "sits in" guilty of a misdemeanor.

Broad in Scope.
The new bill covers poolrooms from about every possible standpoint. It says it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, partnership, corporation or association to occupy any room, shed, tenement, tent, booth, building, float or vessel, any stand of any description upon either private or public ground, or to use any books, papers, cards or records, whatever, or any telephone, telegraph, messenger service or other form of communication, or to employ, exhibit or operate any kind of apparatus, device or paraphernalia for the express or implied purpose of receiving, reporting, recording, registering, soliciting, transmitting, forwarding or communicating any bets or of selling pools upon the result of any trial or contest of skill, speed or power of endurance of man or beast, or upon the result of any lot, chance, casualty or unknown or contingent event in connection therewith.

Landlord Also Held.
Anybody who does any of those things enumerated is held to be guilty of a felony. The owner of property who rents or leases his premises for those purposes is also made a felon.

Any person who makes a bet is deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, as is also any person who aids, assists or abets any such betting.

"Provided," says the bill, "that the provisions of this act shall not be construed as prohibiting the making of a bet, or laying of a wager, or the registering of the same upon the result of any trial or contest of skill, speed or power of endurance of man or beast, or upon the result of any lot, chance, casualty or unknown or contingent event in connection therewith."

**FISH AND GAME
BILL CONSIDERED**
A joint meeting of the house and senate committees on fish and game was held yesterday at the Commercial club to consider the new fish and game bill introduced in both house and senate.

The meeting was attended by more than 150 persons interested in the bill, including many prominent sportsmen. Senator Craig presided, and Representative Barnes of Salt Lake was secretary.

Several points were brought out by way of proposed amendments and were put to a vote of the meeting. With few exceptions, however, all of the amendments were voted down.

The prohibition of night fishing is limited in an amendment to the hours from 9 p. m. to 3:30 a. m., which is one hour earlier than proposed in the original bill. There was much discussion on the point of making the dynamiting of fish a felony, several seeking to make the offense a misdemeanor. On a vote the felony provision was allowed to stand. Spring duck shooting was also sustained by a close vote.

The bill, therefore, came through the meeting in almost its original form. The committees will meet again tonight, but there will be no more public hearings.

It is expected that the bill will be reported by the end of next week.

OPEN SESSION HELD BY LABOR COMMITTEE

Eight-hour Law Is Under Discussion; No Decision Reached.

The house committee on labor held another open session at the New Grand hotel yesterday on Southwick's H. B. No. 28, extending the eight-hour law to factories and mines. Chairman Jones last night said the committee had not decided upon final action and that further hearings might be had.

W. M. Knorr, representing the federation of labor, spoke in favor of the measure, presenting many points from the viewpoint of the workman and workingwoman in support of his contention that the bill ought to pass.

A number of persons representing manufacturers were heard. They desired a modification of the bill. An epitome of their arguments was contained in a document filed with the committee, which is as follows:

Utah factories are now struggling to compete with the long hours and cheap labor of well-established manufacturing centers.

Adverse freight rates add to the Utah manufacturers' difficulties in meeting the outside competition. An average of 75 per cent of the products of Utah factories must find a market outside of the state, where they are compelled to meet the long hours and cheap labor goods before mentioned.

Owing to their limited population, Utah factories are all but dead during certain portions of the year. When the busy season comes, it is very difficult to obtain the necessary laborers. In many cases it is impossible to secure one shift, to say nothing of two or three shifts necessary to keep the machinery going day and night.

Less than 1 per cent of Utah's population is engaged in manufacturing. By New Jersey, for instance, 16 per cent are thus employed. Such a condition makes it obvious that Utah factories need to be helped, rather than to be hampered.

Utah's greatest need is more factories and mills. The welfare of our present population depends upon adequate means of furnishing employment, and a greater population by immigration can only be secured by the inducement that we can hold out along these lines.

Manufacturing is Utah's greatest industry, leaving its competitor in the ratio of nearly two to one. No other industry gives a greater promise for growth and development. It would be suicidal to paley the hand that feeds.

In the year 1912 the output of Utah factories was \$75,000,000. Employment was given to 15,000 people. The factory payrolls amounted to \$11,500,000. More than \$25,000,000 was paid to Utah people for the raw materials to keep local factories running.

**WILL DISCUSS
EUGENICS BILL**
The proposed legislation relating to public health, the bill creating a board of eugenics and hygiene measures will be discussed at a public meeting to be held Sunday forenoon at 10 o'clock in the Twenty-first ward chapel.

The principal speakers will be Dr. T. B. Beatty, Dr. W. R. Tyndale, Mrs. A. V. Easley and Dr. Samuel H. Allen. The chapel is situated at the corner of First avenue and K street. It is a commodious building and will no doubt be filled by those interested in the bills.

While the meeting is to be held under the auspices of the parents' class of the Twenty-first ward, a cordial invitation is extended to those who live in other parts of the city. A special invitation is extended to members of the legislature.

**MINE INSPECTION
BILL REFERRED**
Elwood's bill for the employment of a deputy coal mine inspector who shall devote all of his time to the work came up on final consideration yesterday in the house. Mr. Elwood explained the measure, dwelling upon the great need of having an efficient man for the place and calling attention to the enormous amount of work required of such an official. The salary of the deputy inspector provided in the bill is \$2000. The measure was recommended to the committee on mining and smelting for amendment, the suggestion being that provision be made in the bill that the mine inspector be borne by the companies owning the properties inspected.

**MOTHERS' AID
BILL FAVORED**
The judiciary committee yesterday reported favorably Mrs. King's house bill No. 49, providing for state aid to mothers who support their children by their own efforts. The committee raised the amount annually to be devoted to this purpose in each county from \$5000 to the sum specified in the original bill, to \$10,000. It gave the power of administering the new law to the county commissioners, instead of the juvenile court, as proposed in the measure as introduced. Another amendment makes the allowance \$30 a month for one child and \$5 for each additional child. The original bill provided \$7 for each additional child.

**TRADING STAMP
LICENSE ASKED**
Barnes of Salt Lake yesterday introduced in the house a bill requiring a license from trading stamp companies. It is made unlawful for any person to sell or offer for sale in any county of the state until it has procured a license by the payment of \$500. Any person or company dealing in merchandise through the method known as trading stamps or like device is required to pay a license fee of \$250. It is provided, however, that nothing in the bill shall be construed to apply to any merchant or manufacturer in this state who issues and places his own tickets, coupons, or other devices or vouchers in or with packages of goods sold or manufactured. Violation of the act is made a misdemeanor.

Bills Introduced
In the House.

H. B. No. 65, by Seely—Appropriating \$2700 for a bridge across Price river near Woodside.

INVENT IS TO KEEP "DRY" OWNERS

Support of Kenyon Bill in the U. S. Senate Urged by Utah Legislature.

Welling of Box Elder yesterday introduced in the house a joint resolution urging the passage by congress of the Kenyon bill, now in the United States senate. The act prohibits the transportation of liquor from "wet" into "dry" territory by carriers engaged in interstate commerce.

The resolution follows:
Whereas, the state of Utah has, by legislative enactment and the subsequent action of congress, established the policy of placing the stamp of its disapproval upon the sale of liquor in the greater portion of this state; and

Whereas, in the enforcement of its liquor law the state of Utah should be supported by federal authority to transport liquor from a wet state into dry territory; and

Whereas, the shipment of intoxicating liquor into dry portions of Utah at this time is a serious menace to the morals of our people and effectively defeats the purpose of existing law; and

Whereas, the Kenyon bill now before the national senate contemplates the correction of this abuse by prohibiting the shipment of intoxicating liquors to territory where in the sale of the same is unlawful; and

Whereas, it is alleged that said bill would now pass the senate of the United States, save for some stubborn objection of a few senators; and

Whereas, immediate action is necessary to pass said Kenyon bill during the closing days of the present session of congress; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the senate and the house of representatives of Utah, That we respectfully, but urgently, petition congress to take every honorable means to bring said Kenyon bill to an immediate vote.

Where, for instance, the resolution of Morris of Washington moved a suspension of the rules and the passage of the measure. Mr. Seely of Utah, however, objected. He said the resolution should take its regular course. Mr. Welling said it was desirable that the Kenyon bill be passed, as it would assist in the enforcement of the liquor laws in Utah, and that as congress would likely adjourn soon the memorial should be got before it in the quickest possible time.

The speaker referred the resolution to the committee on memorials and federal relations.

The Kenyon bill is the measure against which Senators Smoot and Sutherland are reported to have conducted a filibuster in the senate. It is a measure to prohibit the transportation of liquor from wet to dry territory by interstate carriers. Referred to committee on federal relations.

Bills Passed
In the House.
S. B. No. 56, by Williams—Urgent deficiency appropriation bill. Referred to committee on appropriations.

S. B. No. 57, by Barnes—Imposing a license tax on trading stamp companies. Referred to committee on manufacturing and commerce.

S. B. No. 58, by Kriebel (by request)—Prohibiting bookmaking and pool selling. Referred to judiciary committee.

H. J. R. No. 3—Urging congress to pass legislation prohibiting transportation of liquor from wet into dry territory by interstate carriers. Referred to committee on federal relations.

House Notes
The house yesterday passed S. B. No. 1, by Eckersley, giving state aid to schools that are without funds. The bill appropriates \$12,000 to be expended annually and 10 cents to be expended on each of the 120 schools of the state. It was stated that unless the aid were given, the schools would have to close.

Marchant of Summit announced in the house yesterday that State Engineer C. H. Tanner would address a joint meeting of the senate and house in the chamber on Monday, February 10, at 4 o'clock, on the proposed irrigation and water control laws. This legislation is deemed of much importance and doubtless every member of both senate and house will wish to hear the various bills explained, especially that introduced by Hooper of Weber, which changes the system of water control and regulation.

The house committee on highways and bridges will hold an important meeting at the New Grand hotel Monday forenoon at 10 o'clock. The committee has five bills relating to the roads at present under consideration. They are the measures prepared at the instance of the state road commission, and include the bill for the construction of a state highway, the bill for the construction of a vehicle tax bill and other measures. Smith of Kane is chairman of the committee.

Two bills were presented in the house yesterday by Senator Seely for two bridges over the Price river in Emery county. One of the bridges it is proposed to construct near the town of Lake at \$45,000. Five thousand seven hundred dollars for each of the improvements is asked, the money to be loaned to the state by the federal government.

Petitions containing the signatures of approximately 700 persons were received in the house yesterday, urging the passage of S. B. No. 29, the Indian war veterans pension bill.

The judiciary committee yesterday reported favorably a bill relating to punishment for statutory crimes. The committee also reported favorably on S. B. No. 12, by Booth, relating to chattel mortgages, and S. B. No. 35, also by Booth, relating to the validation of certain conveyances.

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(Advertisement.)

**RADICAL CHANGES IN
DRUG LAWS MADE**

Senate Unanimously Passes Bill by Williams Amending the Present Law.

By unanimous vote, the senate yesterday passed the Williams food and drug act. This bill makes several radical changes in the food and drug laws of the state. It was prepared by Willard Hansen, state dairy and food commissioner, and is an administration measure.

State Dairy and Food Commissioner Hansen and State Chemist Herman Harms appeared before the senate and explained the changes in the bill. After considerable discussion the measure was passed without material amendment.

Some of the senators inquired with reference to the increase in the salary of the state dairy and food commissioner provided by the bill from \$1500 to \$2400. Senator Williams explained that the salary of this officer had been increased to \$2000 two years ago and after the bill making the increase had passed both houses it was lost in some mysterious manner. Mr. Williams declared that the present state dairy and food commissioner was a most efficient officer and that in case the increase was not granted the state would lose his services, as he had been offered \$2500 a year elsewhere.

Senator M. Olsen thought the measure should refer to measurements of drugs in terms of drams and scruples, rather than centimetres. He suggested, however, that the change was perhaps on which the majority members would not desire to make for his experience had taught him that they were largely without scruples. His suggestion was taken good naturedly, but the change was not made.

President Henry Gardner suggested that the section specifying that where a dairy existed on the premises of a place where there was a contagious disease the milk should not be sold until the premises had been thoroughly disinfected. He said that on large farms there were often large herds of dairy cattle and this provision might work a hardship on the farmers. Mr. Hansen replied that the provision was a drastic one, but that it was one which was deemed to be necessary because of the fact that a large number of cases of contagious diseases have been traced to infected dairies.

Much of the bill is identical with the national food and drug acts passed by congress.

**OPPOSITION TO
LOWER TARIFF**

Reduction of the tariff on lead, wool and sugar is decied in a memorial to congress introduced in the senate yesterday by D. O. Rideout of Salt Lake. The memorial points out the importance of the lead, wool and sugar industries to the welfare of Utah and urges that the government continue its protection of these industries by the maintenance of the present tariff schedules.

The memorial points out that the legislation affecting these industries is probable, and declares that the prosperity and development of Utah depends largely on the continued operation of the present tariff. It also declares that a revision of the tariff on lead, wool and sugar would sound the death knell of the lead, wool and sugar industry.

Should the tariff on lead be reduced appreciably, the memorial points out, many low-grade mines now in operation would be forced to close down. The memorial sets out that because of the withdrawal of the government of much of the grazing land in the state, it now costs 50 per cent more to produce wool than formerly. With reference to the sugar industry, it is stated that millions have been expended in constructing sugar factories and that farmers have spent thousands of dollars for machinery and land only to sugar beet cultivation.

The memorial was referred to the committee on state affairs and federal relations, of which Senator Rideout is chairman.

**MEASURE AIDS
UTAH MINING**

An appropriation of \$15,000 is asked for the equipment and maintenance of a mining and metallurgical research department in the Utah engineering experiment station, connected with the state school of mines, by a bill introduced yesterday in the legislature by Senator W. Mont Perry of Salt Lake.

The purposes of the research department is to conduct experiments with view to finding ways and methods of profitably treating low-grade ores and of securing a higher percentage of extraction of metals from their ores.

The research department of the state school of mines has been conducted for some time without cost to the state, expense being borne largely by private contributions. The scope of the department is necessarily limited by the lack of funds. However, the department has already demonstrated its usefulness by



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discovering new methods of ore treatment that have greatly benefited the mining industry of the state.

A notable achievement of the mining research department is the discovery of the blast-roasting process, which has been installed in the new Ontario mill and which has made possible the profitable handling of millions of tons of low-grade ores in the Park City mining district.

**WOULD PRESERVE
MORMON TRAIL**
An historical and picturesque highway, marking the trail taken by Brigham Young and the pioneers into the Salt Lake valley, will be constructed today by measure introduced in the senate yesterday by Benner X. Smith of Salt Lake. The measure authorizes the state road commission to locate the old Pioneer trail from the point where it enters the state, down Echo, Weber, East, Paria and Emery canyons into the Salt Lake valley and to mark its course, improve the roads and build a portion of the public highway along its route, with a view to completing a state road along the entire trail in the future. The bill carries an appropriation of \$10,000.

The senate yesterday received a petition signed by President Joseph F. Smith and others urging the passage of the bill.

**MIDLAND TRAIL
ARGUMENT HEARD**
The senate committee on highways and public lands yesterday heard the arguments of a committee of the Midland Trail association urging an appropriation of \$50,000 for the construction of a portion of the Utah link of the transcontinental automobile highway. Senator William Craig of Weber said that he would favor the appropriation if the association would specify that the automobile highway should come from Grand Junction through Grand, Emery, Carbon, Utah and Salt Lake counties to extend northward from Salt Lake through Davis and Weber counties and westward north of Great Salt Lake through Box Elder county to the Nevada line.

**BILL PROVIDES
FOR FREE PASSES**
Senator D. O. Rideout of Salt Lake proposes to introduce a measure in the legislature soon, providing that the common carriers operating within the state to furnish free railway transportation to all officials and employees of the state. This bill will follow closely the New Jersey law on the subject. Senator Rideout declares that if the employees or the state are to receive passes they should not come as a courtesy of the railroads, but because the railroads are compelled by law to furnish the transportation. The bill proposes the issuance of identification cards to all officers and employees, which will permit them to ride on any trains anywhere in the state.

Several petitions were received by the senate yesterday urging the appropriation by the legislature of funds for the compensation of the services rendered to the state by the Indian war veterans.